* Before 1914 the German government was almost a military autocracy, after 1919 it became a parliament democracy.
* The Weimar Constitution was adopted in August 1919. This new constitution introduced a bi-cameral assembly: one represented the whole nation (The Reichstag) and the other represented regions (The Reichsrat).
* The Reichstag was made up of politicians who were elected through universal suffrage.
* All men and women over the age of 20 could vote.
* Politicians of the Reichstag served for a 4-year term and had to stand for re-election.
* The Reichstag discussed issues such as finance, taxation and foreign policies.
* The system used for elections was proportional representation.
* The Reichsrat was limited to examining regional issues.
* Every German who has completed his 35 year is eligible for election as president (Article 41)
* The president was elected for a 7-year term and he was the head of state as well as the head of the armed forces.
* He could appoint his chancellor.
* The president also had the power to veto Reichstag legislation (laws passed by the Reichstag).
* He also had the power to dissolve the Reichstag and call a general election.
* Proportional Representation meant that any minor party could have party members in the Reichstag if it got the necessary votes. The Nazi Party did this in its early years to get into the Reichstag
* During the Weimar period no single party won enough seats to hold government on its own.
* The Nazi Party won just over one-third of Reichstag seats in 1932, that was as far as a party could win over

Article 48:

* Part of Weimar Republic of Germany
* Benefit the president and help him taking emergency measures
* Used by German President, Paul Von Hindenburg in 1930 a lot
* Used on 136 occasions
* Used during elections
* Successive for governments in Weimar Germany
* Hitler used Article 48 to give his dictatorship the stamp of legality
* Article 48 used during 1930 and Great Depression
* 1933 🡪 Hitler was named Chancellor of Germany 🡪 used Article 48 to his advantage in regards of his new coalition he formed with the Nationalists
* Government given authority to manage free expression of opinion, freedom of press and right of assembly.
* Misuse of Article 48 – curb power of the president

